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Austria 8.50	Lebanon 90.00
Belgium 2.25	Luxembourg 14.00
Denmark 1.50	Monaco 1.50
France	..... 1.00	Netherlands	..... 1.00
Germany	..... 1.00	Norway	..... 2.25
Greece	..... 1.00	Portugal	..... 8.00
India	..... 1.00	Spain	..... 1.00
Italy	..... 1.00	Sweden	..... 1.00
Japan	..... 1.00	Switzerland	..... 1.00
South Korea	..... 1.00	Taiwan	..... 1.00
U.S. Military	..... 80.00	Yugoslavia	..... 6.00

Established 1887

Had No Direct Contact

Caulfield Felt Nixon Proposed Clemency

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—John W. Caulfield testified today that he knew he was breaking the law by relaying executive orders to James W. McInerney, a White House aide, in the middle of the trial. But he said he did not know the president had ordered the clemency.

When wrongdoing is the former White House aide told the Senate investigating committee, he said he was not a loyalist, especially to the president of the United States.

But Mr. Caulfield emphasized again that he had no personal knowledge that the offer had come from Mr. Nixon. The president reiterated, yesterday, he did not authorize executive clemency for anyone.

The committee, in the fourth day of its televised hearings, also heard from McCord's former attorney, Gerald Aich, who contested McCord's story that Mr. Aich had transmitted pressure to him to blame the CIA for the Watergate wiretapping.

In a 90-minute appearance before the Senate Watergate committee, Mr. Aich angrily accused his former client of making alle-

gations against him that are "in some instances completely false and in other instances have been twisted out of context into untruths" to serve some unknown purpose.

"What kind of man is this?" Mr. Aich said he asked himself after McCord accused him last Friday of passing the CIA defense.

Mr. Aich also said that when McCord first hired him as his lawyer, he told him that he had taken a calculated risk in doing what he did, and was prepared to face the consequences.

He said that McCord declined to give him specific details about the Watergate burglary, except as to his motive for the break-in.

"He told me that as chief of security for the Committee for the Re-election of the President he had received information to the effect that various anti-war demonstrations by groups which he described as radical were being planned for the upcoming presidential election," Mr. Aich said.

The lawyer quoted McCord as saying these threatened demonstrations would lead to violence or the threat of violence against Republican officials, including the President.

McCord also said that he had rejected three offers by government prosecutors to tell his story in exchange for various degrees of leniency.

He also quoted McCord's new lawyer, Bernard Fensterwald, as saying, "We're going after the President of the United States." Mr. Aich said Mr. Fensterwald told him that in a telephone conversation after McCord began telling his story.

Mr. Aich said he told Mr. Fensterwald that he wasn't interested in any vendettas, and that Mr. Fensterwald replied, "Well, you'll see. That's who we're going after. The President."

Mr. Fensterwald approached Committee Chairman Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., when the committee recessed for the day and asked that he and McCord be permitted to testify tomorrow morning in response.

Another witness today was Anthony T. Ulasiewicz, also a former New York City policeman, and a former White House investigator, who briefly acted as a go-between last January for Mr. Caulfield with McCord. When Mr. Caulfield initially balked at transmitting the clemency offer from the then White House counsel, John W. Dean 3d, Mr. Ulasiewicz told Mr. Caulfield to telephone McCord, which he did three times.

Mr. Ulasiewicz also said he knew his actions were illegal. But he said he assumed the message would be passed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



SENATE TESTIMONY—Ex-White House aide John W. Caulfield as he appeared before the Senate Watergate committee.

To Resume June 6
Kissinger Reports Paris Talks Made 'Significant Progress'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 23 (WP)—Henry A. Kissinger flew back to Washington today after announcing that despite "significant progress" in week-long talks with Hanoi, further negotiations will resume here June 6 to salvage the Vietnam peace talks.

In the light of the presence in Saigon of William Sullivan, Mr. Kissinger's top aide and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, that phrase seemed an ominous warning that neither Washington nor Hanoi would tolerate major foot-dragging from President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Despite the official news blackout on the week-long negotiations, informed sources said that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu had hammered out at least the rough outlines of major concessions that Saigon must make in strictly applying the Jan. 27 cease-fire accord in their spirit and letter.

Mr. Kissinger's formal statement was considerably vaguer. The meetings were conducted in a constructive and positive manner, over some 30 hours, the statement read, noting that "Sullivan is now in Saigon to discuss the results with the government of North Vietnam."

Although North Vietnamese sources tonight did confirm Mr. Kissinger's assertion of "significant progress," they were somewhat embarrassed to explain their liberally overnight change of heart.

After yesterday's meeting—and just before Mr. Sullivan flew to Saigon to see Mr. Thieu—Zanotti, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach went out of his way to take issue with Mr. Kissinger's assertion of the previous day that "some progress" had been made.

Mr. Thach had snapped: "As far as we're concerned we cannot say that yet."

At face value, it seemed doubtful that today's almost seven-hour meeting—the longest of the week—had accounted for the sudden North Vietnamese optimism, especially in view of Mr. Sullivan's departure last night.

Possible Agenda Items

Observers assumed that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu spent the day at an American-owned villa in suburban St.-Nom-la-Bretèche discussing matters having nothing directly to do with South Vietnam.

In this category of possible agenda items were the Cambodian imbroglio and resumption of the bilateral postwar aid talks here and of the demining of North Vietnamese harbors. Both of the latter were broken off last month as a signal of American displeasure with what Washington charged were major infiltrations of men and material into South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

However, observers following the decision to go along with the Senate, which voted yesterday to override the President's veto, the House voted 296 to 178 against the veto, but the tally fell 40 votes short of the two-thirds necessary to override.

The House vote upholding the President was expected, with Democratic leaders saying earlier that they did not think they could round up the necessary two-thirds majority to override the President's veto.

The Senate yesterday voted 68 to 22 to reinstate the legislation, six votes more than required. The bill was directed at the presidential appointments of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Lambton Denies Blackmail
British Defense Aide Quits in Sex Scandal

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 23 (NYT)—A member of the British government and aristocracy disclosed today that he resigned his job at the Ministry of Defense because of his relationship with a prostitute and photographs taken secretly by her husband.

Lord Lambton, a millionaire who has served in the House of Commons for 22 years, abruptly resigned yesterday as defense under secretary for the Royal Air Force. As such, he was a junior minister, not a member of Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet.

"I have no excuses whatsoever to make," said Lord Lambton, 50-year-old father of six. "I have behaved with credulous stupidity."

The news stunned Britain and embarrassed the Conservative government of Mr. Heath, who three weeks ago ordered an investigation into reports of vice in high places. With a political storm on the horizon, Mr. Heath said he would make a statement in Parliament tomorrow.

Some members of Parliament immediately demanded a full inquiry because of Lord Lambton's access to security information. But he insisted "there has been no security leak, no blackmail."

Faces Drug Charges

Several hours after Lord Lambton issued his statement to relate what he called a "horrible story," the attorney general's office announced that he faced charges of possessing cannabis and amphetamines. Lord Lambton was reported in Scotland tonight.

(The AP reported from Scotland that Lord Lambton said that when the police interviewed him on Monday, they "appeared to believe I was a heroin addict" and asked to inspect the veins of my arms and legs. I consented. They were unmarked.")

"They then asked to search my house," he was quoted as saying. "I willingly complied and showed them at once a small parcel of 'soft drugs' that I had confiscated from a friend many months ago. They also found some barbiturate pills which I have had on and off on prescription for 15 years. If I had had any sense of guilt, I had ample time to hide the things. I made no attempt to do so."

The Lambton affair has all the elements that attract the British public—titles, all girls, secret photographs, a diary, a man known as the "silly king," a "sneak pimp" and unsubstantiated reports that others among the high and mighty are involved.

Charges of impropriety against those in government are rare in Britain. This ranks as the biggest such affair since John Profumo, then war secretary, resigned 10 years ago after his association with a call girl, Christine Keeler. Those revelations shook the Conservative government then headed by Harold Macmillan.

Lord Lambton, whose family motto is "The Day Will Come," was among the most vocal in expressing alarm over the Profumo case. At the time, he wrote that the affair would greatly increase a "general feeling of unrest in the country as to the morality of the present government."

"Casual Acquaintance"

In his statement today, Lord Lambton, who has remained a fairly obscure junior minister despite his long tenure in Parliament, explained that his troubles stemmed from a "casual acquaintance with a call girl and one or

two of her friends" over the last few months.

"Last Monday, the London police asked to see me and told me her husband had taken some secret photographs which he had sold to the newspapers," Lord Lambton continued.

"They persistently questioned me as to whether I had been the subject of blackmail. I could only tell them I was unaware of his [the husband's] existence."

"Immediately on leaving the police, I saw the chief whip and said I must resign as soon as

I could get a letter to the prime minister.

"This is the sordid story. There has been no security risk and no blackmail and never at any time have I spoken of any aspect of my late job."

"All that has happened is that some sneak pimp has seen an opportunity of making money by the sale of the story and secret photographs to papers at home and abroad."

Denying reports that there had been a "high-life vice ring," Lord Lambton said.

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Lord Lambton, who resigned Tuesday from his post as Under Secretary to the British Royal Air Force.

On Threat of Deaths
Ford Bows to Leftist Demand To Pay \$1 Million in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 23 (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. bowed to leftist terrorist demands today that it pay \$1 million to ward off the kidnapping or slaying of one or more of its executives in Argentina.

The guerrillas said that this money would go for hospital equipment and milk for poor children.

Officials of Ford Motor Co. in Dearborn, Mich., said that they had decided to submit to the demands by the Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army after conferring with company executives in Buenos Aires.

The extortion attempt came as foreign dignitaries began arriving for the inauguration Friday of President-elect Hector J. Campora, who won his office with the backing of former dictator Juan D. Peron. Salvador Allende, the Marxist president of neighboring Chile, and Secretary of State William P. Rogers were among those on the guest list.

In Cordoba, 400 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, kidnappers held the Argentine manager of the local Coca-Cola bottling plant hostage for the third day. Oscar Castells was seized by several armed young men Monday.

The Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army said in a communiqué that, with Mr. Campora's inauguration, "a new era begins in the country." It said that the guerrillas would limit their "armed struggle preferably to imperialist objectives." Mr. Campora has been critical of foreign companies that he says practice imperialism.

The People's Revolutionary Army also acknowledged responsibility for Monday's shooting and wounding of Ford executive Luis Giovannelli, 34, and a woman employee. The communiqué said that guerrillas had tried to kidnap Mr. Giovannelli for ransom and opened fire. They described the woman as an "innocent bystander."

Assassins, meanwhile, gunned down a moderate Peronist labor leader yesterday, the third such figure to be killed in the last four years. Trotskyite terrorists issued a bulletin claiming responsibility for the death.

Auto Mechanics Union secretary Dirk Kloosterman, 28, was machine-gunned near his home in the nearby provincial capital of La Plata. Last month, the People's Revolutionary Army had issued a clandestine leaflet branding Mr. Kloosterman a traitor for not having supported a radical auto union involved in a jurisdictional dispute.

ate Confirms Richardson Attorney General's Job

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—With only three dissenting votes, the Senate today confirmed the nomination of Elliot L. Richardson as attorney general.

The vote enables Archibald Cox, a former U.S. solicitor general, to officially resume his post in the administration of President Nixon's attorney general.

Richardson has said that, confirmed, he would approach Cox, a Harvard University professor and a Democrat.

Richardson, who received approval from the Judiciary Committee earlier in his hearing, succeeded Richardson C. at the Justice Department.

Richardson, 52, has been in on administration since 1968, first as undersecretary of state, then secretary of education and welfare secretary of defense before moving to his new post.

Richardson, a Pennsylvanian Republican leader, said he favored the confirmation he has "full faith and confidence in." Mr. Richardson, a Sen. Scott in predicting Nixon's approval of Mr. Richardson's nomination yesterday after Mr. Ellsberg contacted some of its Democratic members. Mr. Ellsberg contended that Mr. Richardson had attempted to conceal information about a break-in in the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist in September, 1971.

Mr. Richardson, testifying with unaccustomed vehemence, said that his efforts were directed toward maximum disclosure rather than any cover-up.

The case was thrown out of court on May 11 because of what the trial judge called misconduct by the government, including the break-in.

Elliot L. Richardson

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Admits to Memo on Subject
son Wanted Man on SEC to Aid Clients

Bob Woodward
Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP)—Special presidential aides W. Colson and S. Lawler made a key position at the SEC and Exchange Commission to aid the law firm in its clients, according to a memo dated April 19 to Mr. Colson.

The memo, dated April 19 to Mr. Colson, was obtained by The Washington Post. Mr. Colson said it was a copy of the memo to the commission and its importance in its clients.

The memo continued, "The law firm in that G. Bradford Cook may be a disaster for us."

son, who resigned his post in March, is the top of the memo,

"I'll call Cook if necessary, but I received from Mr. Jones last week one for us. Mr. Jones is presently the White House aide in charge of recruiting personnel for top administration jobs."

A spokesman for Mr. Colson

SEC-case details will startle world, Vesco associate says. Page 2.

confirmed that the memo was authentic and that the writing across the top was Mr. Colson's, but he said that the law firm never applied the pressure suggested in it.

Mr. Cook, who resigned early this month as SEC chief but who has not yet been replaced, said

Mr. Malloy said yesterday that he was not aware that the Colson firm was applying pressure for his appointment.

"I'm outraged. I'm astounded at the implication that I'm anybody's man. I'm not going to dance to anyone's tune."

Mr. Malloy acknowledged having told Mr. Morin and Arthur Mason, another associate at the Colson firm, that he was interested in the general counsel job, which would have been a promotion for him.

Mr. Morin, himself an unsuccessful contender for the SEC chairmanship in 1971 with Mr. Colson's sponsorship, said that the memo was "internal office correspondence with my law partners and not for publication."

Mr. Morin said that Mr. Colson took no action on the memo. "The purpose of the memo was simply to insure that a qualified person got the job as general counsel. Malloy is very qualified. There

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G. Bradford Cook

News Analysis

Entanglement—Nixon and 'National Security'

By Laurence Stern
WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI).—In his Watergate statement of disclaimer yesterday, President Nixon acknowledged that he was the author of the secret security operations that were to entangle him deeply and personally in the scandal.

His main stress was that he neither knew of nor authorized any illegal acts.

But the President admitted that he established—on grounds of national security—the White House-based covert machinery that became heavily implicated in political espionage and illegal fund-raising operations in his 1972 re-election campaign.

His statement alluded to serious disarray within the American intelligence community in 1970 and 1971. It spoke of heretofore unknown agencies within the intelligence bureaucracy. It provided the first authoritative confirmation of what was in the safe of John W. Dean 3d, the man the President fired as White House counsel.

But most important was the series of admissions that Mr. Nixon chartered each of what he described as the "national security operations" that were to become entangled in Watergate. These were the admissions:

● In 1969, the President ordered a special program of wiretaps numbering "fewer than 20" to plug news leaks of major international negotiations, including the nuclear arms talks. He said the taps "produced important leads that made it possible to tighten the security of highly sensitive materials."

National security adviser Henry A. Kissinger is known to have said that the taps produced no evidence that impinged the loyalty of any National Security Council member.

The State Department said yesterday that the results of the taps were never made available to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

● In June, 1970, the President called a meeting of intelligence community leaders that resulted in a plan for expanded domestic intelligence operations. The



PRESS BRIEFING—Leonard Garment (foreground), counsel to the President, and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler with newsmen after Mr. Nixon's statement Tuesday.

group working under his authority approved, among other measures, breaking and entering the premises of suspected national security violators. The plan was vetoed on July 28, 1970, a month after it was approved, because of the opposition of the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. The plan was never implemented.

This was the intelligence blueprint the President said, that Mr. Dean removed from the

White House and placed in a safe deposit box under the control of Judge John J. Sirica, the Watergate trial judge. Copies have also been turned over to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Watergate committee. "The same plan," the President said, "is being headlined today."

● In December, 1970, a new inter-agency group, the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, was created under presidential authority for expanded domestic intelligence evaluation. It was comprised of representatives of the White House, CIA, FBI, National Security Agency, the Departments of Justice, Treasury and Defense and the Secret Service.

One of the reasons for its establishment, the President suggested, was that by July, 1970, Hoover had "ended the FBI's normal liaison with all other agencies except the White House."

He revealed last night that the operations of the committee are now under investigation, a fact that has never before been acknowledged officially. "It is not beyond its charter and did engage in any illegal activities," the President said, "it was totally without my knowledge or authority."

● In June, 1971, a week after publication of the Pentagon papers, he approved the creation of the White House special investigations unit—the group that became known as "the Plumbers"—to stop national

security leaks. Watergate conspirators E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy were assigned to the "Plumbers" team.

The President said he personally chartered the investigation of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg. He said he impressed upon Egli Krogh, the unit's chief, the "vital importance" of the Ellsberg assignment but that he did not authorize the use of illegal means to achieve that goal. Mr. Krogh has admitted that he approved the burglary in September, 1971, of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

● The President said he personally assigned the Plumbers unit to the task of compiling "an accurate record" of the Vietnam war. As an outgrowth of this enterprise, Hunt acknowledged that he fabricated cables designed to directly implicate the late President John F. Kennedy in the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Members of the Plumbers unit eventually became instruments for political sabotage operations in the President's 1972 re-election campaign—specifically the Watergate break-in.

● The President acknowledged that he personally directed H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman to make sure that the Watergate investigation did not interfere with covert operations of the CIA or the White House Plumbers. Deputy CIA Director Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters recently testified that the two White House aides asked him to seek to persuade the FBI to call off an investigation into Watergate funds channeled through Mexico. Mr. Haldeman said "it was the President's wish" that Gen. Walters tell then Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray 3d that the Mexican inquiry would foul CIA covert operations. The CIA refused to comply.

● President Nixon admitted in a conversation with Mr. Gray on July 6, 1972, that he dismissed the director's contacts with the CIA. He acknowledged his awareness of Gen. Walters' refusal to stop the plan. Gen. Walters, in testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee and a federal grand jury, said Mr. Gray called him on the same date and told him that the FBI could not call off its investigation in Mexico without a letter from the CIA saying it would endanger covert activities of the agency there.

The President commented yesterday that "it now seems that later... there were apparently wide-ranging efforts to limit the investigation or to conceal the possible involvement of members of the administration, and the campaign committee. I was not aware of any such efforts at the time."

At the outset of his 4,000-word statement, Mr. Nixon insisted, "It is not my intention to place a national security 'cover' on Watergate."

Yet on the basis of his own statement, each of the major Watergate scandals from the scandal stemmed from programs that were begun by presidential order in the interests of national security.



BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE—Former New York City police detective Anthony Ulasevich, who said that he transmitted offers of executive clemency to James McCord.

Caulfield Asserts He Believed Nixon Backed Clemency Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

sages be passed to McCord came from the White House.

Mr. Caulfield said he did not ask for and was not offered immunity from prosecution for his testimony. He could be charged with obstructing justice for transmitting the clemency offer to McCord if the aim was to induce McCord to plead guilty and not testify at his trial.

He repeated earlier testimony that he was acting as a reluctant messenger for Mr. Dean. Mr. Dean was fired by the President April 30.

On mentioned that Mr. Dean had instructed him to say that it comes from way up at the top?" Sen. Joseph Montoya, D., N.M., asked Mr. Caulfield.

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did you conceive that to be at the time?

A. Well, sir, in my mind I believed that he was talking about the President.

Q. Did you, when you reached that impression, question Mr. Dean any further about it?

A. No sir.

Mr. Caulfield had said he thought he was doing a great service for the President in contacting McCord, and he was asked about his findings.

"I had come from a rather humble background, a police officer," he said. "I did receive this great opportunity to serve on the President's staff. I felt very strongly about the President, extremely strongly about the President... In my mind, I felt that the President probably did know about it. I crossed my mind that this conceivably was for the President."

"Something for President"

"I believed it. I had to think about that. And based upon all of that background, I believed it was something for the President of the United States and I did it, sir."

At the time McCord and G. Gordon Liddy were standing trial on charges of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the June 17 break-in at Democratic party headquarters. Both were convicted. Liddy has been sentenced to six to 30 years in prison. McCord awaits final sentencing June 15 along with five other defendants who pleaded guilty.

When the clemency offers were made, Mr. Caulfield said, McCord was trying to stay out of jail. McCord had said he rejected the offers on grounds that the White House was trying to lay the blame on the CIA and that some guilty parties weren't being prosecuted.

Referring to a Ulasevich phone call to McCord to set up a meeting for Mr. Caulfield, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, asked Mr. Caulfield:

"Why all this secrecy when... Were you afraid the phones were being tapped?"

Mr. Caulfield replied: "To have spent a career in security work as I have, and as Mr. McCord had... it certainly occurred to me, sir, that any conversations taking place over Mr. McCord's home telephone conceivably could have been the subject of some type of wiretapping by either governmental parties or other people who were concerned about Mr. McCord."

Yesterday, Mr. Caulfield had described Mr. Ulasevich as an independent investigator secretly employed for three years by former White House adviser John D. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Ulasevich said he received \$22,000 a year for his work and that he was paid by Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer who no longer represents the President.

On the occasion when Mr. Caulfield wanted to talk to McCord, Mr. Ulasevich said, he slipped a note in McCord's mailbox giving him the number of a highway telephone booth and two times when Mr. Caulfield would try and call him there.

Mr. Ulasevich said he never met McCord, but considered him "a pretty good wire man" from what he read about the case.

"What do you mean a pretty good wire man?" asked Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn.

"Well, the police wire man, in police parlance, would be anyone who's familiar with applying wiretaps, any type of surveillance by electrical means and so forth—in a room, on a person, in an

automobile, in a tire or any place."

McCord was an electronics expert with the CIA and FBI.

The hearing room erupted with laughter as Mr. Ulasevich went on to say that the New York City Police force had "some of the finest wire men."

Q. Do you think your wire men were better than McCord's wire men?

A. Well, I tell you, no retired man in the New York Police Department would become involved in a thing like that. And if he thought he had to for whatever reason it was, he wouldn't have walked in with an army.

Q. If he wouldn't have walked in with an army, would he have walked in with identification papers, serially numbered \$100 bills, and an address book?

A. He would have walked in like any decent common-looking citizen, laid something in the right place and walked out—and that would have been the end of it.

In other developments:

● Mr. Nixon met with Republican congressional leaders at the White House and sought to reassure them personally that he had no involvement in the web of Watergate scandals.

The 22 GOP congressmen and senators responded with a standing ovation. But Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said "Mr. Nixon's statement... could have been more vigorous in spotting the Watergate cover-up."

Mr. Nixon told the congressional delegation that vital national security interests dictated the moves he made after the Watergate break-in and he reiterated that, in retrospect, those moves leave "grossly misleading impressions."

Sen. Scott called Mr. Nixon's statement "forthright, categorical and strong" and said that Mr. Nixon "has clearly reassured the country."

"In my judgment, the American people are behind the President," said House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, R., Mich.

James R. Schlesinger, the CIA director, said he believes a combination of poor judgment by CIA officials and overzealousness by White House aides led to the CIA's involvement in the attempted cover-up. Mr. Schlesinger made the comments as he arrived for a closed-door hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The deputy CIA director, Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, says he may not have been told "it is the President's wish" that the CIA attempt to block an FBI investigation relating to Watergate.

Gen. Walters told a House subcommittee yesterday that he had used the phrase in a memorandum, indicating that the White House had been told June 23 by former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman.

The memorandum was disclosed Monday by Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., acting chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. But in his statement to the House subcommittee, Gen. Walters said that when he showed then CIA Director Richard Helms the memorandum, he pointed out that Mr. Haldeman had not used the phrase.

Gen. Walters said he added it to the memo because "the thought was implicit in my mind. I did not correct the memorandum because it was for my personal use."

A question of possible conflict of interest arose when it became known that Maxwell Cox, the brother of the government's special Watergate prosecutor, Harvard Law Prof. Archibald Cox, is an attorney for billionaire Howard Hughes, whose name was mentioned in testimony yesterday.

McCord quoted Liddy as saying that a "Howard Hughes plane" had been lined up to help a burglary team escape after a planned break-in at a newspaper publisher's office in Las Vegas. Mr. McCord's testimony also indicated that the Nixon re-election committee may have concealed a campaign contribution from Mr. Hughes.

Prof. Cox said in a telephone interview: "The mere fact that Hughes' name came up doesn't represent a conflict of interest. But if there is something more to it, then I suppose I would have to find a way to isolate it or deal with it appropriately."

Names Cook, Dean, Casey

SEC-Case Details 'Will St. World,' Vesco Associate S

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 23 (UPI).—A business associate of financier Robert Vesco said today that disclosure of all details in a case that led to the resignation of G. Bradford Cook as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission "will startle the world" and destroy investor confidence in U.S. securities around the world.

Mr. Cook resigned last Wednesday after allegations that he deleted all references to a secret \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign from an SEC complaint against Mr. Vesco. Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, Vesco and another man were indicted in New York last week on charges stemming from the campaign contribution.

Norman F. Leblanc, a Canadian citizen once identified by the SEC as an officer in several subsidiaries of the huge Investors Overseas Services mutual-fund complex founded by Bernard Cornfeld, also referred in his statement today to an SEC suit filed last Nov. 27 against himself, Mr. Vesco and 39 other persons and companies.

Claims "Biggest Scandal"

"The full disclosure of the circumstances that forced the resignation of G. Bradford Cook will startle the world, in what will be known as the biggest scandal that ever rocked a U.S. government agency, and will destroy investor confidence in U.S. securities throughout the world," Mr. Leblanc said.

His statement named recently dismissed presidential counsel John Dean 3d, William Casey and several members of the SEC, including Mr. Cook, Irving Pollack, Stanley Sporkin and perhaps other officials of the SEC unknown to many.

Mr. Casey preceded Mr. Cook as chairman of the SEC. Mr. Pollack has been a member of the SEC since 1946, but Mr. Sporkin was not immediately identified.

"It is relevant to note that Cook, Sporkin and others apparently have withheld extensive documentation that proves the facts from the U.S. Senate, the New York grand jury and the

SEC suit filed by the federal court hearing case.

In view of these facts, Mr. Vesco's political position was not made justice, but was tantamount to extortion." He did not

SEC Suit Accused

The SEC suit filed by the federal court hearing case. Mr. Vesco has other individuals associated with him more than \$200 million sets from four mutual funds American securities.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vesco from seclusion began "I'm planning to go to Costa Rica. I don't back to the States until a prosecutor gets the way."

Paul Espinosa, representative in Costa Rica, added: "There's a position there, and Mr. Vesco is waiting until the time begins." Archibald Cox, U.S. solicitor general, nominated as special

Mr. Vesco has earnings in Costa Rica money, and there charges that he has and questionable President Jose Figueres.

LOS ANGELES, (UPI)—Former Rep. James Earl Ray, sought by Swiss authorities for alleged securities fraud of 108, says the government already should have charged him. Mr. Roosevelt, 63, is innocent of "any of any kind" as a di from 1967 to 1971.

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WASHINGTON, (UPI)—President Nixon's top-level vacancies in the Defense Department and the Navy for installa-

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Bal à Versailles.



Parfumeur, Paris

British Defense Assistant Resigns Over Sex Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

Lambton said, "As far as I know, no politician of any party is remotely connected with these events." He added: "I am alone to blame."

Officials said Mr. Heath ordered the police inquiry after reports less than a month ago of a sex scandal involving government ministers and other public figures. He instructed Home Secretary Robert Carr to report to him regularly.

According to word passed from 10 Downing Street, the prime minister insisted that there must not be any "Watergate-type" cover-up if the reports proved true. He also ordered an investigation to insure there had been no leak of defense secrets.

The reports reaching the government stemmed from a diary, obtained by police raids against pornography bookstores. The diary, compiled by a man known as the "Lambton" in London's Soho area, was said to have contained names of many persons in public life and allegations against a number of senior police officers. The diary reportedly mentioned a sex ring and a West End model agency.

At about the same time, The News of the World, a Sunday paper that features scandal, told of the reports. The photographs mentioned by Lord Lambton were later offered to the newspaper, which turned them down. Editors said they reported the incident to the police.

Report in Magazine

Meanwhile, the West German magazine Stern published a report that a member of the British aristocracy with access to government secrets was a frequent visitor to brothels in four countries. The article mentioned names.

Lord Lambton, who remains a member of Parliament despite his resignation from government, was the 5th Earl of Durham. He surrendered that title so that he could sit in the Commons, from which peers are excluded. He continued to use his courtesy title of Lord Lambton, although that, too, has been a subject of controversy.

His constituency is at Berwick-upon-Tweed, just south of the Scottish border on the North Sea. The Lambton family, which built its fortune on coal mining in northeast England, still owns about 30,000 acres in the area.

Spanish Policeman Slain, Assailant Killed

VITORIA, Spain, May 23 (UPI).—Police today shot and killed a man who they said had slain a policeman only hours before on a highway in this Basque area.

Police sources identified the man as Antonio Garcia, "a habitual criminal." He was killed near the Basque town of Elsas "while resisting arrest," the sources said.

Cambodia Road Open

PHNOM PENH, May 23 (UPI).—Government troops cleared Communist forces from a six-mile stretch of Highway 4 today, opening the road link between the capital and the report of Kompong Som, military sources said.

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Details: Senate Unit Votes to Reduce, Eventually End Arms Aid

By Spencer Rich

BINGTON, May 23 (WP).—White House objections, Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted, 13-2, yesterday to reduce military aid to the State Department, view toward phasing it out in the next few years.

The committee also agreed to funds for military equipment for South Vietnam and a simple replacement of aid under the terms of the Paris cease-fire.

Nixon administration had for \$1.9 billion for arms South Vietnam and Laos, funded through the Department authorization to the committee voted to jurisdiction over that aid to impose a one-formula that probably will the amount substantially.

A Republican leader Hugh Pennsylvania, one of the who voted against the asked for 10 days to preliminary report and voted to vote, "I'll do my best" when it reaches the.

Sen. Scott's deputy, Sen. Griffin of Michigan, and at Gale McGee of Wyoming the others against it.

Grants Unnecessary

Scott's tactic is success-ful will see a repeat of sign-alike battles waged in the past years.

Chairman J. William of Arkansas and the of the Foreign Relations Committee members feel that the on of cold-war tensions do it unnecessary to con-tribute grants of military aid client states, many of which are not.

not think this is an aban-don of any participation in military assistance field, Sen. said after yesterday's vote. "A significant in in amounts is warrant-our own economic condi-tion as well as developments on international scene, particu-larly relations with Russia."

Scott told the committee, that the vote would be a U.S. retrenchment from its world role.

regular foreign military aid, the Nixon adminis-tration asked for \$1.2 billion for 1974. The committee cut-gure to \$740 million, con-sisting of \$490 million for military aid to various countries.

South Korea \$150 mil-lion, \$119 million for military

training of the troops of other nations: \$300 million in military credit sales (with a \$700 million credit ceiling, of which \$200 million would be reserved for Israel), and \$95 million for economic assistance to various countries, related to military security (\$50 million of that is for Israel).

The committee, basing its action on a draft bill prepared by Sen. Fulbright, also included the following: (1) a declaration that the grant portion of the program should be phased out over the next four years; and (2) no-interest credit sales of arms be ended in five years; (3) a directive that U.S. military aid missions be phased out over four years; (4) a vote to transfer administration of the entire military aid program from the Pentagon to the State Department; (5) a vote to bar U.S. training of the police forces of other nations, which has been criticized as internal intervention in favor of dictatorial regimes.

Sen. Fulbright said that an additional \$1,000 million being sought by President Nixon for economic aid to various countries will be handled later in separate legislation.

Bill on Ambassadorship

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—To "discourage sale of ambassadorships," the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted yesterday to require that all persons outside the Foreign Service who are named as ambassadors report their political campaign contributions to Congress at the time of their nominations.

Rep. Wayne L. Hayes, D., Ohio—as the requirement was attached to the \$687-million State Department authorization bill for next year—cited the case of Ruth Barkan, new ambassador to Luxembourg, Mrs. Barkan and her husband, a New York department store owner, contributed \$300,000 to President Nixon's 1972 campaign, most of it after his election victory.

Kuwait Buying \$500 Million In U.S. Military Equipment

By Michael Gepler

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—Kuwait is about to order more than \$500 million worth of U.S. tanks, planes, missiles and military construction assistance as the arms race in the Persian Gulf continues to expand.

Final arrangements between U.S. and Kuwait officials on the deal are expected to be made within the next several days, according to authoritative U.S. sources.

The sale comes on the heels of about \$2.5 billion in U.S. arms sales to Iran over the past 18 months, a \$625-million British deal to help Saudi Arabia maintain its air defenses and continuing Soviet shipments of arms to Iraq, which has been feuding with both Kuwait and Iran.

Under the proposed terms of the sale to Kuwait, the United States will ship about 160 modern M-60 tanks, 32 F-8 Crusader jet fighters, about 1,800 TOW anti-tank guided missiles, more than 150 anti-aircraft missiles of the improved Hawk type and some light helicopters.

Militarily Weak

Kuwait is extremely rich, producing about 1 billion barrels of oil annually. It is also strategic-

ally located at the northern end of the Persian Gulf and is militarily weak.

Kuwait's vulnerability was dramatized in March when Iraqi troops and tanks overran and held, against virtually no opposition, Kuwait, despite its Saudi Arabian ally, Kuwait, despite its Saudi Arabian ally, Kuwait, despite its Saudi Arabian ally.

The arms shipments will more than double Kuwait's current armed force, which now consists of about a 7,000-man army with about 80 older British and Indian tanks and about 30 British-built fighters.

Iraq has more than 800 Soviet tanks and more than 150 Soviet-built MIG and Shukhol fighters and fighter bombers. A new Soviet-supplied air defense system for Iraq is also said to be in the works.

Aside from the stated U.S. interest in preserving the stability of certain Persian Gulf nations and offsetting Soviet actions in Iraq, the arms sales can be seen within the context of a major effort by the Nixon administration over the past year or so to increase U.S. arms sales and to help the balance of payments.

IA State Department spokesman today said Kuwait is negotiating to purchase U.S. arms but no contracts have been concluded. He also said that the U.S. fuel shortage was part of the reasoning behind the decision to supply military equipment to Kuwait, Reuters reported.

Soviet-American 'Hot Line' Cut By Finns' Strike

HELSINKI, May 23 (Reuters).—A strike by Finnish technicians cut the Moscow-Washington "hot line" last night but official sources said the link was restored this morning.

Finland's telecommunications with Western Europe broke down totally last night—the most critical development in the 15-day strike by 10,000 key technicians.

The action has mainly affected international and domestic communications but it is spreading to power, heat and water supplies.

The strikers are employed by state and local authorities. They belong to the technical workers' association but are seeking the right to negotiate separate wage agreements.

Links to Western Europe have again been disrupted at the building housing the station, talks preparing an agenda for a European security conference.

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MOBILE MOBILE—For 60-year-old Juan Benavente of Buenos Aires, the bicycles in the shops just don't have enough extras. The result of his imagination is shown above, with Juan making a few adjustments, or, maybe, trying to remember what that thing is for.

N.J. GOP Leader Is Indicted, Putting Gov. Cahill on Spot

NEWARK, N.J., May 23 (NYT).—Nelson Gross, the powerful New Jersey Republican leader who delivered the party's support here to President Nixon in 1968 and to Gov. William T. Cahill a year later, was indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of masterminding an income tax conspiracy fraud involving the financing of Mr. Cahill's 1968 election campaign.

Mr. Gross was also accused of obstructing justice by trying to cover up the alleged conspiracy and by persuading a key witness to his to the grand jury about the true nature of a \$15,000 contribution he made to Mr. Cahill's election.

A five-count indictment that was handed up here today also named former State Treasurer Joseph M. McCrane Jr. as an indicted co-conspirator, along with three others.

Mr. Gross pleaded not guilty. He was released in \$5,000 bond, with no date set for trial.

The indictment against Mr. Gross means that the three most influential members of Gov. Cahill's original political inner circle have now been either convicted or indicted on serious criminal charges involving various forms of political corruption.

Paul J. Sherrin, former state Secretary of State and the governor's closest friend, has been convicted and jailed on corruption charges, and Mr. McCrane has also been indicted on state charges of bribery conspiracy.

The latest indictment comes just two weeks before the Republican primary election for governor, in which Mr. Cahill is running for re-election.

In view of the cumulative impact of the spreading charges of corruption against Mr. Cahill's closest associates, compounded by the potentially damaging political reaction to the Watergate scandal, political leaders here agree that no governor in New Jersey's recent history was ever in deeper political trouble.

3d Black Since 1860s Elected to Alabama House

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23 (AP).—A man whose daughter was killed in a 1963 church bombing here has become the third black, since Reconstruction times to be elected to the Alabama legislature.

Chris McNair, 47, a Democrat who says he is "not married to any political party" was elected in a special election yesterday.

He defeated two whites, Republican William G. Waldrop and Independent Hal Radue, for one of three vacant Jefferson County seats in the Alabama House.

With 138 of 139 ballot boxes counted, Mr. McNair had 18,800 votes to 14,794 for Mr. Waldrop and 2,101 for Mr. Radue.

Mr. McNair, who ran for another Jefferson County House seat in 1970 and lost by a narrow margin, is a professional photographer.

His daughter Denise, 11, was killed Sept. 15, 1963, when a bomb exploded in the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. Three other young girls also were killed.

No arrests were ever made in the bombing, which led to the temporary mobilization of National Guard troops.

Since the bombing, schools have been integrated, as have the Police Department Sheriff's Office, the form of city government has changed and two blacks have been elected to the City Council.

EEC to Consult U.S., Japan On Avoiding World Oil Crisis

BRUSSELS, May 23 (UPI).—The European Common Market agreed today to sound out the United States and Japan on cooperation to prevent a world oil crisis.

The ministers of the nine Common Market nations ended at dawn today an 18-hour marathon meeting on energy problems with a vague communiqué that, according to spokesmen, just barely avoided breakdown.

The communiqué said the Common Market should begin to set up an energy policy and improve its relations with both the oil producing and oil exporting countries.

But the ministers reached no agreement on how to do this and, instead, asked the market's Executive Commission to come up with some new ideas by the end of the year.

Henri Simonet, of Belgium, market Commissioner for Energy, will go to the United States next week and to Japan later this year.

In a paper presented to the ministers when they began meeting yesterday morning, Mr. Simonet said he wanted to talk about "the creation of a body for joint consultation" with the United States and Japan, collaboration in research, and such "contingency arrangements" as stockpiling and rationing "to cushion the impact of a crisis."

But the ministers agreed to let Mr. Simonet "contact the United States just to acquire information."

The main problem, the spokesmen said, was the insistence by France that the Common Market set up its own energy policy before striking a relationship with the other industrialized countries.

Wallace's Sub Rejoins the GOP

SANTA ANA, Calif., May 23 (AP).—John Schmitz, who took up Alabama Gov. George Wallace's race as the American party's U.S. presidential candidate last November, has rejoined the Republican party, saying it needs leadership during the Watergate crisis.

Mr. Schmitz said he changed his registration to return to the party he served in the state legislature and the U.S. Congress from 1964 until his defeat in the congressional primary last year.

"President Nixon and the entire country need men in the Republican party whose integrity is unquestioned and who are still devoted to what it once stood for," Mr. Schmitz said in a statement.

"...I intend to get back inside and right for the causes I have always upheld."

Cosmos-560 Launched

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched another Cosmos satellite, the 560th in the top-secret series begun in March, 1962.

WWI Air Ace, 82, Survives Forced Landing

MELBOURNE, May 23 (Reuters).—Australian World War I air ace Roby Manuel, who is still flying at 82, has survived a forced landing in his light aircraft and a winter night in the open.

Mr. Manuel was on a joy ride in his Cessna yesterday when engine trouble forced him to land about 30 miles from his farm 200 miles northwest of Melbourne.

An air search ended when he was found apparently unharmed beside his plane this morning.

Mr. Manuel won a Distinguished Flying Cross and bar in France in the 1914-18 war.

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Obituaries

Gen. Graves B. Erskine, 75, Directed Marine Landings

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NTT).—Gen. Graves B. Erskine, 75, who received four-star rank on his retirement from the Marine Corps in 1953 but continued until 1961 as an assistant to the secretary of defense for special intelligence operations, died Monday night in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Gen. Erskine left Louisiana State University in 1917 to join the Marine Corps. He fought in France in the Alsace-Marne, St.

Mihel, Belleau Woods and Soissons battles, emerging as a captain with the Silver Star and Purple Heart.

Between the two world wars he served in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and China, where he was executive officer of the Peiping embassy in 1935-37. From amphibious training he turned to practice in World War II at Kwajalein and at Tinian and Saipan, where he was chief of

staff of the attacking force. He commanded the 24 Marine Division in the Iwo Jima landing in 1945.

He was commanding the 1st Marine Division when the Korean conflict broke out in 1950, but was detached to head a survey mission to Indochina on France's problems in dealing with the local insurgents. He said on arrival in Saigon that the United States was not contemplating sending combat troops of any kind there.

His Pentagon assignment covered intelligence, security and both conventional and psychological warfare, as well as monitoring the National Security Agency. One special assignment included supervising the Antarctic expedition known as Operation Deep Freeze from 1955 to 1961. Its commander, Adm. Richard E. Byrd, named Erskine Bay in his honor.

Jean-Marie Serreau

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—Jean-Marie Serreau, 58, French theatrical director who staged many avant-garde plays, died last night in a hospital here.

Mr. Serreau was among the first to stage plays by Bertolt Brecht, Eugene Ionesco and Samuel Beckett. In recent years he had worked to extend theatrical activity in French-speaking countries in Africa.

Col. Alois Podhajsky

VIENNA, May 23 (AP).—Col. Alois Podhajsky, 75, died today. He was credited with saving the famed white Lipizzaner stallions

from advancing Soviet armies by placing them under the protection of the forces of Gen. George Patton.

Mr. Podhajsky retired in 1955 as head of the Spanish Riding Academy here.

At the close of World War II, the stallions were in upper Austria and parts of neighboring Czechoslovakia. Fearing that the Russians would claim them as German assets, Mr. Podhajsky asked Gen. Patton, a keen horseman himself, for help. Gen. Patton sent a tank unit into Czechoslovakia and escorted the horses back into Austria.

Col. James F. Hodgson

PARIS, May 23 (NTT).—Col. James F. Hodgson, 53, a diplomat and soldier who graduated with Dwight D. Eisenhower from West Point in 1915, died at Antibes Friday.

After serving as an officer in World War I, he was a member of the Hoover's American Relief Organization in Russia in 1921. He then entered the U.S. Foreign Service and served in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Egypt until 1933.

In World War II, he was with U.S. Army Intelligence, serving as liaison officer with Field Marshal Alexander, Earl of Tunis, Commander of British Forces, Middle East, and later served with U.S. forces in Algeria and Sicily. He was then transferred to the State Department and was a counselor at embassies in Prague and Oslo.

Col. Hodgson will be buried in the American Legion mausoleum in Paris tomorrow, Thursday.

France Will Collect Unpaid Fines For Parking From Bank Accounts

PARIS, May 23 (NTT).—Judges for the 25 percent of French drivers who habitually ignore parking tickets: The government is planning to collect fines directly from their bank accounts.

The new system, established by a little-noticed law approved by the National Assembly last year, will also allow unpaid parking fines to be collected automatically from salary checks, like income tax.

The system will be piloted through a sophisticated electronic hookup between existing computers in police headquarters, the Finance Ministry and the banks' central clearing house. Parking tickets, ranging from 20 to 80 francs, average half-a-million a month in the Paris metropolitan area alone. Some 350,000 of the drivers' names are kept on file. Others have discovered they can usually get away with simply ignoring the tickets.

The police computer will automatically register the name and address of a defaulting driver, mail out warning notices, obtain the driver's employer and bank account number from the Finance Ministry computer and eventually collect the money.

Under Polish System, Drivers Want to Pick Up Hitchhikers

WARSAW, May 23 (UPD).—To anyone familiar with highway scenes in the West, it would seem good to be true: well-scrubbed, courteous hitchhikers, both men and women, and drivers eager to pick them up, with practically no fear of being mugged.

That's how it works under Poland's unique hitchhiking system, which offers rewards to motorists who give lifts and in return assures them of decent riders. The scheme went into its sixteenth season May 1.

"Anyone 16 or older can participate. He pays 45 zlotys (\$125) and fills out a detailed application form. He receives a blue passbook ready identified by drivers because of a large red and yellow dot on its cover. The passbook contains an insurance certificate to cover costs relating to injuries suffered while hitchhiking. It also contains a series of numbered coupons.

When the hitchhiker gets a ride, he gives the driver a number of coupons depending on how far he travels. At the end of the hitchhiking season, which runs to September, drivers turn in the coupons, and those with the most get prizes. This year one man won a new car.

"But it works the other way, too," an official said. "The coupons are numbered, as are the application forms. If a hitchhiker is discourteous or causes any trouble to the driver, he can be traced.

The official said that in the last three years not a single case of theft or hoodluminism has been reported in connection with a card-carrying hitchhiker.

Man Hit by Rubber Bullet Dies in Ulster Violence Flares Again

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—Violence flared up again today in Catholic areas here as British troops exchanged shots with gunmen and came under a bomb attack.

The fighting occurred in the predominantly Catholic Bogside and Creggan districts. There were no reports of casualties.

This afternoon, rioters hijacked vehicles, set three cars and a bus afire and blocked off streets—cleared by the army only hours earlier—on the edges of former barricaded Catholic no-go areas.

The disturbances erupted yesterday following the death of Thomas Friel, 21, a Roman Catholic, who was said to have been hit in the head by an army rubber bullet last Thursday. The army admits a rioter was hit by a rubber bullet last Thursday and was dragged away by the crowd.

Local civil rights organizations have called for an inquiry into the use by the army of the supposedly non-lethal rubber bullets.

Meanwhile, in the Irish Republic, former Justice Minister Desmond O'Malley told the Dail (parliament) that the five tons of arms seized aboard the gun-running boat, *Clandia*, were only a "small fraction" of a haul which had been successfully landed in Ireland.

IRA leader Joe Cahill was one of three men jailed this week for attempting to smuggle arms.

Magazine Price Cut
PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., May 23 (AP).—Reader's Digest says its U.S. newsstand price will be reduced from 60 to 50 cents in an anti-inflation effort, starting with the July issue.

DEATH NOTICE

Colonel Hodgson died May 23, 1973, at his home in Paris. He was 53. He was in the American Legion Club 15-16 hours. Thursday, May 23, 1973. James Hodgson was born in Ohio on May 20, 1919. He served in WW I with the 100th U.S. Army. In 1921, he was a member of the Hoover's American Relief Organization in Russia. From 1923, returning to the U.S., he was in the U.S. Foreign Service and served in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Egypt. In 1933, he was transferred to the State Department and served as counselor at embassies in Prague and Oslo. He was then transferred to the State Department and served as counselor at embassies in Prague and Oslo. He was then transferred to the State Department and served as counselor at embassies in Prague and Oslo.

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مكتبة الناصر

Presidential Testimony

President Nixon has at last emerged from his cavalier dismissal of the Watergate conspiracy as a "deplorable incident." Not only is it officially acknowledged to have been somewhat more than that; it was followed—the President finally concedes—by a deliberate operation to cover up parts of the conspiracy, a cover-up orchestrated from the White House, undertaken in its general lines, if not in its details, with the President's knowledge and on his instructions, for reasons of national security that he is now attempting to explain.

The President's statements issued Tuesday raise some basic questions of governance and

require the most careful scrutiny. Fortunately, under the American system, the concept of "national security" is not something that can be finally determined by one man acting alone. When decisions are made on that basis by the executive branch, the courts and the Congress—the balancing branches of constitutional government—have many avenues of recourse to inquire into and judge those decisions.

Mr. Nixon's latest Watergate statements, in short, do not end the matter. They raise to a new level the national discussion of ends and means.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He Stole No Money

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell has joined the growing ranks of those who insist that they are being made the scapegoats for other people's wrongdoing in the Watergate scandal. Reaffirming his "clear conscience," Mr. Mitchell said: "I've never stolen any money. The only thing I did was to try to get the President re-elected. I never did anything mentally or morally wrong."

This brief statement constitutes a compendium of the creeping amorality that—more than any criminal act—paved the road to the Nixon administration's present shame. Mr. Mitchell, of course, remains innocent of any crime unless and until proved guilty in court. But there is no need to suspend judgment as to the morality of his conduct. By his own earlier admission, for example, Mr. Mitchell had attended meetings within the Committee for the Re-election of the President at which plans for political espionage were discussed. Yet, in the aftermath of the Watergate break-in he did not consider it his duty, either as a law-abiding citizen or as the nation's former chief legal officer, to come forward to volunteer that testimony.

Nor can there be doubt that Mr. Mitchell allowed the powers of the Justice Department to be placed at the disposal of the re-election committee, even before he stepped down as attorney general and assumed the committee's chairmanship in name as well

as in fact. It may well be futile to debate issues of morality with men who see nothing "morally wrong" in such a conflict of interests.

Mr. Mitchell's protestation that he has "never stolen any money" would be merely pathetic, if it were not so close to the heart of this administration's dangerous misconception about the meaning of "law and order." Stealing money is seen by the White House inner circle as essentially a poor man's crime, to be combated with harsh penalties by hard-nosed judges. But no such rigorous standards of "law and order" apply to the abuses of governmental power, the granting of special favors to those who contributed to the President's re-election, or the unconstitutional use of the government's eavesdropping apparatus.

Clearly in Mr. Mitchell's mind—as in the minds of others in the President's palace guard—there existed one set of laws for the common people and another for themselves as the governing elite. The hot cash in the committee's safes and briefcases, after all, was not stolen money, and those who used it unscrupulously considered their cause sufficient justification of their questionable actions. As Mr. Mitchell phrased it, the only thing he did was "to try to get the President re-elected." And so, the former attorney general rests his moral case and his conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Floating Out the Storm

With all the other strains and stresses produced by Watergate, one can be grateful that the United States is not simultaneously caught in a collapse of the dollar and a breakdown of the international monetary system.

Had it not been for the de facto adoption of a system of floating exchange rates as the only way out of the enormous dollar crisis of February, it is virtually certain that the world would now be in the midst of an even bigger monetary crisis today. The loss of confidence in the Nixon administration over Watergate, the waves of rumors that have swept foreign-exchange and gold markets over what some Europeans see as the impending collapse of the Nixon administration, the escalating rate of inflation, the heavy deficits in the U.S. balance of payments—all these subjected the dollar to heavy downward pressure and forced the price of gold to record heights.

Yet the floating exchange rate system—admittedly a "dirty" or managed float—has cushioned the world monetary structure from

the still more extreme and possibly ruinous crisis that would have resulted from the traditional efforts of governments to fight off speculative raids on fixed currency rates.

It is impossible to know whether the dollar is anywhere close to its true equilibrium value as a result of the waves of buying and selling that have struck it. Rumors of another dollar devaluation—which made no sense, since the dollar was already floating and free to move up or down—swept Europe and contributed to further dollar selling earlier this week.

On Tuesday, however, the dollar strengthened against European currencies, and the demand for gold eased. It is more than possible that, having been devalued by 18 percent since June, 1970, in relation to a trade-weighted average of foreign currencies, the dollar is now undervalued. But before its true strength can emerge, there will have to be resolution of the Watergate crisis and an end to the administration's lack of resolve to fight inflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Man of Watergate

There seems to be something inexorable in the way the noose is tightening around Richard Nixon a little more every day. As of now, the 37th U.S. President is doomed to enter the history of his country as "the man of Watergate," whatever constitutional, congressional and judicial outcome the future has in store for him. Some of the most respected American press and television commentators point out that it would be tragic if Richard Nixon found himself in the end caught in his own trap, prisoner of his own methods. The judgment is a stern one, but it is supported by facts that date back to the beginning of Nixon's career, a career which the visits to Moscow and Peking last year had made people forget. Richard Nixon, people recall today, became a representative, and then a senator from California after "pre-McCarthyist" campaigns in which he insinuated that his Democratic adversaries were soft on Communism. He managed to be nominated Republican candidate for Vice-President on the Eisenhower ticket in 1952 after building a reputation as a swashbuckler on the

famous—some would say notorious—Committee on Un-American Activities. The Watergate scandals, people add, show that he has remained basically the same: Ethical considerations do not influence him either in the choice of the means he deems necessary for his success, or in recruiting the headmen to attain his ends.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Anglo-French Differences

At this week's Heath-Pompidou meeting there has been no sign of the sort of breakthrough that was achieved in 1971. There are still very real differences, such as defense and the planned French nuclear tests, to be worked out. But the basis of the relationship survives, and that is what Europe needs. The way out of these differences remains to be found but doubtless the Paris talks have helped to clear the air. They certainly seem to have given impetus to attempts to work out a common position for the autumn trade negotiations. The two leaders also are reported to have agreed on the principle of reciprocity in negotiations with the United States.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 24, 1898

PARIS—Amid all the contradictory reports circulated day after day about the Hispano-American war, there is one salient and indisputable fact. This is, that Spain is in a worse position to carry on a foreign war than probably ever before in her career. Not only are the Spanish people indifferent to this war, but with the economic crisis the country is going through, the Spanish opposition is moving not only to threaten the dynasty, but probably even the monarchy itself.

Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1923

CHICAGO—There is no flat or apartment building in Chicago that does not house at least one bootlegger, according to the Chicago Daily News, which declares that bootlegging is the largest single business, legitimate or otherwise, in the United States. The article states that there are 35,000 smugglers in the traffic bringing whisky across the border and that a daily total of 100,000 gallons of liquor is transported, much of it in broad daylight, without any prohibition officers to be seen.



The Men of Zeal

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—President Nixon's latest statement on Watergate shows all the signs of haste and desperation. He evidently saw that testimony before the Senate select committee and in other forums was bringing the crimes closer and closer to the Oval Office in the White House, and he sought to soften the impact by further concessions and explanations.

The statement is of exceptional importance nevertheless, if not for the reasons the President had in mind. It graphically demonstrates a phenomenon as disturbing as the lies and arrogance of Watergate. That is the mushrooming passion for secrecy and secret operations in the government of the United States.

Again and again Nixon spoke of "national security" as if it were self-evident that the most important issues before the courts had to be decided by a handful of men in secret. To protect that process, he suggested, the President could wiretap as he wished, set up a secret police operation in the White House and make massive plans for covert operations, foreign and domestic.

But those are not the assumptions of U.S. law or U.S. history.

Legality Claimed

Nixon said, for example, that the wiretapping of Henry Kissinger's staff was "legal." The claim is based on a statute allowing the President to use taps against "foreign intelligence activities." But the actual target here was leaks to newspapers. The chance of getting the courts to bring that under the umbrella of "foreign intelligence activities" was about as near zero as the later attempt to make the statute cover domestic security, which the Supreme Court unanimously rejected.

The wiretaps were "legal" only in the sense that they could go on until the law caught up with them. Those in charge of the tapping evidenced a consciousness of guilt when they removed the transcripts from J. Edgar Hoover's files lest he use them to "blackmail" the President.

The reasons given for undertaking the tapping and other acts of security zealotry are as disturbing as the techniques used. America's security has been changed, but the principle has not. Can anyone believe that the United States would be worse off today if Congress had been told the truth from the beginning

"The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

—Mr. Justice Brandeis, 1928

the government had told the American people a series of lies about our entry into and our conduct of the Vietnam war.

Of course it is convenient for a government to be able to "carry on a secret war when it wishes, or to deceive its public about what is happening. But the framers of the American Constitution did not design the system for the convenience of the governors. They were interested in the governed—in their right and duty to participate in the decisions of public life.

Secret Government

Through most of U.S. history that constitutional promise was kept. Even during the Civil War, the most terrible test the United States has had, Lincoln never refused a congressional request for military information. It is only in this last generation that the presumption has moved so sharply toward secret government. Why?

The explanation must go back to World War II, when the United States faced a conspiratorial and totally evil enemy and, for the first time, undertook covert operations on a large scale. Then, as the cold war began, many of the intelligence operations and their tactics were carried over into the struggle against another conspiratorial power.

Secrecy feeds itself. When a government conducts important activities in a clandestine way, knowledge of those operations is power. More and more of the critical decisions are made in closed groups, without the detached scrutiny of Congress or even of the regular executive institutions.

The men who operate the closed system may mean well; they may be, as the President's statement said, "highly-motivated." But without the light of day upon it, any governmental process is in danger of going wrong after a time. That, at least, was what the founders of the country believed. Circumstances have changed, but the principle has not. Can anyone believe that the United States would be worse off today if Congress had been told the truth from the beginning

about Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia?

The greatest danger is that conspiratorial operations abroad lead to the same process at home. That clearly began to happen in the Nixon years. For the President's statement shows really a paranoid fear of public knowledge, leading to such things as the use of privately-paid decoys in the White House and the creation of a "body of office outside, legally-authorized institutions. The latter's "primary mission," Nixon said, was "to plug leaks." What were its other missions?

Conservatives should be urgently concerned about these disclosures, not liberals alone. For those who want to preserve the essence of American constitutionalism should see here something very different—secret, self-perpetuating government by men of zeal.

NEW YORK.—The acting director of the FBI, William D. Ruckelshaus, stepped forward to announce that a dozen or so telephones belonging to reporters and White House employees had been tapped beginning in 1969. We are up against a paradox. No one who has deplored the techniques used by the White House to detect misconduct has suggested what techniques should have been used. On the one hand Mr. Nixon was negligent in overseeing his staff; they say, on the other hand Nixon's White House was given so insupportable interference in the privacy of the staff—say, what should Nixon have done under the concrete circumstances?

"Find the Man"

The concrete circumstances—remember?—were that the White House had, starting in 1969, begun to leak like a sieve. The National Security Council meeting at which Henry A. Kissinger played the general instructions of the President, published intimate administration commitments, compulsions, and veiled threats, in the columns of Jack Anderson. For his pains, Mr. Anderson received

Letters

Political Envoys

Reference Robert C. Tott's article "Political Gifts and U.S. Ambassadorships," IET, May 18. This article follows the unfortunate trend of adding fuel to the current fire in Washington. Let me sound a positive note on the above subject.

Political awards have always been part of our governmental system and, although some of the political ambassadors have not been well selected, some definitely have been and are excellent representatives of the United States.

One not cited in the article but indeed worthy of mention is Ambassador Shelby Culbert Davis in Bern. Both he and Mrs. Davis are gracious, capable, intelligent and intellectual and both have doctorates from the Graduate

School of International Studies at the University of Geneva. Political ambassadors, yes; tops at their post, yes!

HELEN MACGUIRE MULLER

Corry-La-Conversion, Switzerland.

Penguin Troubles

Before your readers rush to see the last surviving penguins in France reported by the Associated Press (IET, May 15) they should be warned that the birds are in fact Razorbills (*Alca torda*) which share the French name *pingouin* with the familiar birds of the Southern Hemisphere, although not related. The Razorbills are in trouble because they are badly affected by oil pollution of the sea.

The "king penguin" of the AP

story refers to the great auk, which became extinct because it was a tasty dish and being flightless had no escape from greedy collectors.

PETER F. R. JACKSON, World Wildlife Fund, Moritz, Switzerland.

Taxing Situation

If Wilbur Smith would only come overseas and work for a while to see the hardships that an American oil field employee endures for his ever-declining overseas income, he would quickly change his mind on repeal of Section 911 of the tax law. We receive no U.S. benefits while overseas, he would tax us for carrying a U.S. passport or force a pension to seek a tax-haven nationality.

J. R. TURNER, Tarragona, Spain.

The World, the Scam

By James Reston

NEW YORK—It is not easy for the American people to believe in the noble sentiments of politicians these days, but when the leaders of the Soviet Union and West Germany meet on the Rhine and begin negotiating contracts for a "radical turn" toward cooperation in a new world order, even the Watergate seems less important.

Every nation has its nightmare. Russia's has been invasion across the Eastern European plains from the industrial West. Germany's nightmare has been inflation. America's, since the invention of the atom bomb and the intercontinental ballistic missile, has been another Pearl Harbor.

But now there is a new mood in the world order in world affairs. Not so long ago, Chairman Khrushchev was talking about the inevitable struggle between the Soviet Union and the West, in which the socialist system was going to surpass the industrial and agricultural production of the capitalist nations and "bury" us as a result of our own contradictions.

Soviet Problems

Well, the United States has contradictions and problems—the Watergate puts them on the television all day long—but the Soviet Union has its own problems at home, its longing for a decent life for its people, its ideological conflict with China, its technological lags and its savage political compromises at home that make Watergate seem almost innocent.

Nevertheless, Moscow is changing and adjusting to the economic determinism of the coming age, to the imperatives of the computer and the new scientific revolution, to the need for peace in the West if it is going to have trouble with China in the East. Chairman Khrushchev, visiting West Germany, didn't sound any thing like Chairman Stalin or even Chairman Khrushchev, who started the accommodation with the West but still felt that he had to shake his fist at the wicked capitalists.

"On the whole," Khrushchev said, "our planet today is closer to durable, lasting peace than ever before. And the Soviet Union is shifting all its weight to buttress this beneficial tendency."

He continued: "The Europe that has more than once been the hotbed of aggressive wars that have brought tremendous destruction and the death of millions of people must become forever a thing of the past. We want a new continent in 'its' place—a continent of peace, mutual trust, and reciprocally advantageous cooperation among all states."

An Historic Event

Of course he wants Willy Brandt who is the real hero of this movement toward accommodation, to accept the permanent division of Germany, with Eastern Germany under Communist control, though Khrushchev would never consider any division of

Soviet territory or independence in the Baltic states. Even so, the Brezhnev compromise is an historic one which will probably be remembered long after the war is forgotten.

In the relations between nations, something historic is happening on the Rhine, despite domestic conflicts in the States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Britain, France, may create a new world.

The idea is beginning around in all the major from Tokyo to Peking, Washington, that the nations have more to gain by operating with one another by fighting one another the meaning of Brezhnev to West Germany and next month to Washington.

He is coming to the States at a very awkward and a lot of people are should postpone the visit skip it, but the Watergate is not the only big the world. The struggle over between the people to carry on the cold the West and the people who want to make an accommodation with West Germany, Japan, United States is funds, the future order of the world. There is a chance for a new world order, and it shouldn't be missed. Accordingly, the people talking about impeaching Nixon or forcing a nation maybe ought to look at the evidence which House to bring in a impeachment and the people should be aware of the on, and Nixon has to the Republic at a crisis in world affairs.

Time Is Im

Time is important! Watergate hearings will months. They have because the important not to convict a few men to get at the facts of political conspiracy is corrupting the co this will mean prologues, criminal trials at that will take months years.

But meanwhile the world continues. Mr. Peking are changing, unifying and challenging in the markets of Japan is reclaiming the sun, and someone speak for America, not Watergate.

This can only be the He is in terrible trouble does not even dare his conference and answer questions on everybody's until the Watergate is all in, he still has to the Soviet Union, the the trade crisis, the the and the opportunity changing Soviet Union Europe and the world.

Wanted: A Wiretapping Code

By William F. Buckley Jr.

great notoriety; American relations with India were set back for an unspecified period; and Mr. Anderson received a Pulitzer Prize.

I should think it normal, under such circumstances, for the President to call in the head of the FBI, and a few security specialists, in order to say to them: "Find the man."

It is the plot of a Solzhenitsyn novel that Stalin once expressed such a command to his own security people—instructing them to develop a technology for identifying a voice print, so that a conversation overheard on a public telephone could be tracked back to the speaker, wherever, whoever, he was. Unlike Stalin, the President of the United States is expected to observe certain restraints. What restraints? And what license has he?

The telephone tap appears to have emerged in the past two decades as the democratic instrument in a technological age for fighting back. What do the critics of these taps mean to say, exactly? Suppose that there were 10 people at the secret White House meeting on Bangladesh. Suppose that each of them in the three assistants back in his office, and each assistant had a clerical aide. Suppose that it were deduced that necessarily one of those 50 people had leaked the secret minutes. Would a court on presentation of that deduction—authorize the tapping of 50 telephones? Or would the court say that 50 suspects were simply

too many? How does office begin to manage circumstances? The hideousness of a base resource, which indispensable, like the lies in the conversion up which are irrelevant licensed concerns of dropper. How to for the Mafia's design Hall without passing enditious reports on the file or details strategy.

What Is Ne

Here are practice not to be dismissed by condemnations of categorical condemnations. What is ne equivalent of the boy dropper—the man with the tape authorized, torney general and without knowing who is listening to. He should be to abstain tape only such inf relates to whatever if Justice Department is authorized to look into of the Bangladesh let ing along of secret One might call this mind a Clean Tap. protections can a simultaneously look requirements of order edge the presumpt individuals whose pri good to have the v absolutists on the st

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NEW ISSUE

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May 24, 1973



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(Continued on next page)

Pepe Hits Dodgers Victory

Rookie Increases Hitting Average

ANGELES, May 23 (UPI). —Lopes increased his league-leading average to .376 with a pair of scoring singles and Willie Davis drove in two runs with a single last night as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-1.

Lopes, a rookie second baseman, led his 29th and 30th hits in the sixth inning, and the Dodgers posted their fifth victory in their last six games to move seven games ahead of the Cardinals in the National League West.

Giants 7, Braves 3
Bonds hit a home run, scored four runs and drove in two runs in the sixth inning as the Atlanta Braves beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 7-3.

Reds 6, Astros 4
Rose rapped out three runs and Dave Concepcion added a run double and run-scoring error to lead Cincinnati to a 6-4 victory over Houston.

Cardinals 5, Mets 3
New York's Rick Wise delivered a two-run double during a run seventh inning and won the game as St. Louis scored victory over the Mets.

Cardinals, held to one hit by Jerry Rouseman over the first six innings, got to the Mets in the seventh when they nine men to the plate and led five hits to score five runs.

Expos 4, Cubs 3
Fairly singled to left off of Dave Larchie in the fifth to give Montreal a home victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Major League Standings

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	23	17	.575
San Francisco	21	19	.524
San Diego	18	22	.450
Philadelphia	18	22	.450
Atlanta	18	22	.450
St. Louis	18	22	.450
Chicago	18	22	.450
Montreal	18	22	.450
San Diego	18	22	.450
Philadelphia	18	22	.450
Atlanta	18	22	.450
St. Louis	18	22	.450
Chicago	18	22	.450
Montreal	18	22	.450

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Glenn Distilleries Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 56 Proof.

Baseball Chief Sees Japan For Majors

HOUSTON, May 23 (UPI). —The possibility of international major league baseball competition and the establishment of an international league are seen as possibilities during the next decade, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said yesterday.

"The Japanese are making excellent progress," Kuhn said. "You might see an international all-star game within 10 years or less. Tokyo and Osaka are two outstanding baseball cities and you could project them to the point where they might be included in a Pacific League as part of an international baseball alignment."

Kuhn said that the Pacific League could include teams from the Japanese cities, Honolulu and cities along the West Coast. He said that international play probably will begin with a game between the best American and Japanese players and could develop into a world series between the two countries.

Baseball, American Players Make Many Gains in Japan

TOKYO, May 23 (AP). —By tradition, sumo wrestling should be Japan's national sport, but more people watch baseball imported from America in the 1950s.

And to keep their clubs, club owners are spending more and more money to snare outstanding high school and college ball players and to bring over several Americans.

The current top-paid player in Japanese professional baseball is a shaggy third baseman, Shigeo Nagashima, of the Yomiuri Giants. The team has won the national championship eight straight years and is the only team without foreign players.

For tax reasons, exact salaries are not made public, but Nagashima reportedly receives \$140,000 a year.

He also was the first rookie to be offered a bonus to join the team. When he signed in 1967, his estimated \$4,500 salary was about 10 times what any other rookie had received.

In the 1972 season, Japan's 12 professional teams, divided into the Central and Pacific Leagues, attracted 8,732,000 fans, up 159,900 from the previous season.

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Montreal	18	22	.450

There's Only One Pele—and He's Rich

By Dave Anderson

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But the world's most famous athlete is Pele, the Brazilian soccer player.

During the last year, a two-day truce was observed when he appeared there. Political disputes in Algeria and Khartoum were interrupted by his honor. When he was in Macao, some Communist Chinese border guards wandered from their post to stare at him, even though their country is one of the few in which he has not performed.

When he was ejected from a game in Bogota, spectators stormed the field, ejected the referee and restored him. Another time, Prince Philip left his seat to meet Pele, reversing the usual royal protocol. But, then, Pele makes more money than Prince Philip does.

"About \$15 million a year," his business manager, Jose Fozz, Rodriguez, was saying. "About \$700,000 of it from soccer."

The other \$900,000 is derived from his role as a worldwide ambassador for Pepsi-Cola, his endorsement of a coffee, Cafe Pele, and Fozz's soccer shoes; his involvements in a rubber factory, a bank, a radio station, a trucking firm, an export-import firm and a line of men's clothes. His office in Brazil employs 20 people, including three attorneys. It occupies an entire floor in a Santos office building.

"Pele," one of his attorneys, Romulo Fedeli de Tullio, said, "is the highest individual taxpayer in Brazil."

On Friday night, the world's most famous and most corporate athlete will be on display with the Santos team against Lazio of Italy in Jersey City's Roosevelt Stadium. But now, in a bedroom of a gold-and-white furnished suite in the Park Lane Hotel overlooking Central Park, he is displaying the graciousness for which he is known.

"He is calling his housekeeper at home," Rodriguez explained. "It's her birthday."

His wife was out shopping on nearby Fifth Avenue and, moments later, Pele appeared. Small and lean at 5 feet 7 inches and 160 pounds, he moved across the white carpet with the leisurely power of a leopard.

He understands English a little, but he doesn't speak it well. As he talked in Portuguese through his interpreter, Julio Maset, the Santos trainer, his voice was heavy, like Jose Ferrer's, and he waved his hands expressively.

"He says he doesn't know what means Pele," the interpreter said. "He has heard a lot of stories, but really he doesn't know."

"But that is just a story," the interpreter said. "He was born Edison Arantes do Nascimento; but he says he has a memory of when he was 7, years old, the boys in the backyard start to call him Pele and he wondered why, if his name is Edison, why they do that. He fight against the name, but it stay with him. Now every black young player,

with a single as Milwaukee won in Boston, 4-2. Jim Colborn, who allowed seven hits before he was knocked out with none out in the ninth, picked up his fourth victory in five decisions while John Curtis, who had allowed only two hits before the ninth inning, got the loss.

Indians 5, Orioles 3
Walt Williams singled, stole second and scored on two wild pitches by Dave McNally and Buddy Bell's single then drove in an insurance run in the ninth inning to give Cleveland a 5-3 road victory over Baltimore.

Yanks 7, Indians 2
Mel Stottlemyre pitched a five-hitter and Jim Ray Hart, the league's top designated hitter, collected four hits, including a three-run homer, to give the New York Yankees a 7-2 victory in Detroit. Two-out singles by Horace Clarke and Roy White and Woody Fryman's wild pitch set the stage for a New York five-run seventh-inning rally. Maury Alou singled in the first two runs off Fryman and Fred Scherman came on and walked. Bobby Marcano scored and walked. Bobby Marcano scored and walked. Bobby Marcano scored and walked.

McKinney Bats In 3 A's Receive New Help As Holtzman Wins 9th

OAKLAND, Calif., May 23 (UPI). —Rich McKinney, in his first start of the season at third base, drove in three runs with a bases-clearing triple in the fourth inning to help the Oakland Athletics win their ninth victory over the Los Angeles Angels, 5-1.

Holtzman pitched a five-hitter and Jim Ray Hart, the league's top designated hitter, collected four hits, including a three-run homer, to give the New York Yankees a 7-2 victory in Detroit. Two-out singles by Horace Clarke and Roy White and Woody Fryman's wild pitch set the stage for a New York five-run seventh-inning rally. Maury Alou singled in the first two runs off Fryman and Fred Scherman came on and walked. Bobby Marcano scored and walked. Bobby Marcano scored and walked. Bobby Marcano scored and walked.

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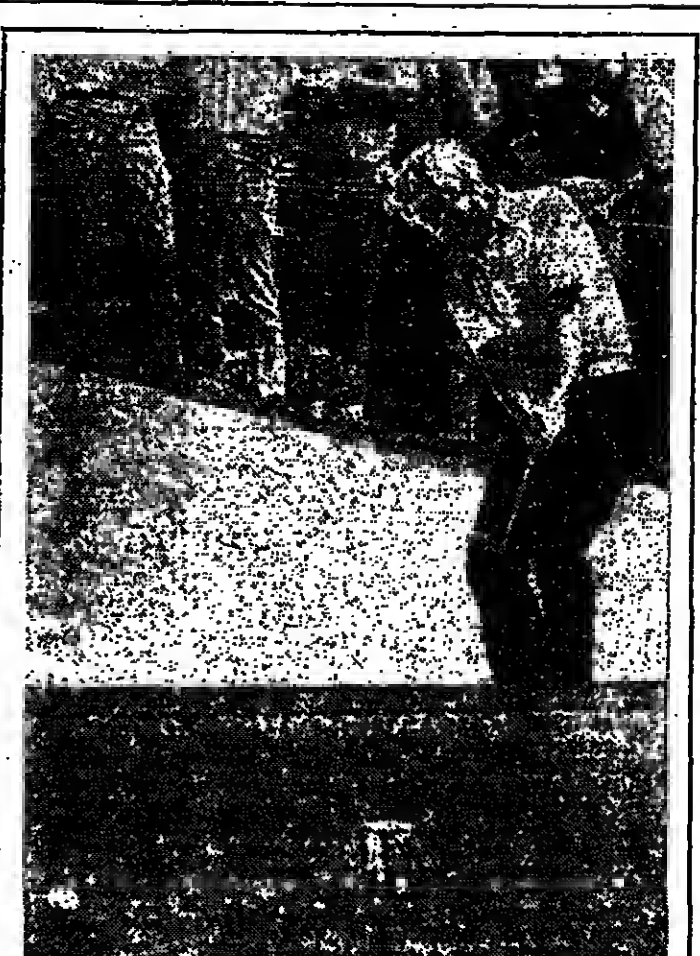
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CUP PLAY—Jack Nicklaus practices for this week-end's Atlanta Classic by shooting out of a sand trap. His target at the Atlanta Country Club is a paper cup.

Senate Promises Aid For Amateur Sports

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI). —A promise to help amateur sports as much as \$10 million in federal funds to amateur sports programs in the United States, including the Olympics, was announced by Sen. Long following the hearings of the opening of Senate hearings yesterday on four proposed sports bills.

The promise was made before the Senate Commerce Committee by Senator Russell Long, D., Louisiana.

Senator Long is no lightweight. As chairman of the powerful Finance Committee, he is in a position to help fund whatever sports bill emerges from three days of hearings, for which Senator John Tunney, D., of California is the chairman.

"We have the funds," said Senator Long. "Let's provide them. We don't need voluntary contributions. I'd hate to see voluntary funds used like campaign funds are being used today."

The allusion to the Senate's watergate investigation, taking place across the street in the other Senate office building, drew a chuckle amid the otherwise somber and windy testimony.

Long's promise of significant federal aid for sports seemed to stress the coming realignment of the legislative branch of government with regard to the funding of programs that can put money into the pockets.

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Gains in French Open Mrs. Court Is Back To Defeating Women

PARIS, May 23 (AP). —Margaret Court, the memory of Bobby Riggs behind her today and resumed her march towards the women's grand slam.

The Australian tennis star powered past Pam Teeguarden of Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-2, in the first round of the French Open tennis championships on clay at the Roland-Garros Stadium.

It was Mrs. Court's first match since losing the "battle of the sexes"—the \$10,000 challenge match against 55-year-old Riggs.

Mrs. Court completed the grand slam—the world's four big titles in one year—in 1973. She began 1973 by winning the Australian title and this is the second leg of the course. Next is Wimbledon, and finally, the U.S. Open.

If she completes another slam, she will be the first woman to do it twice. Maureen (Little Mo) Connolly was the only other woman to achieve it.

Mrs. Court's match against Miss Teeguarden was interrupted in the first set for 2 hours 15 minutes by rain. The red clay of the center court was covered during the rain but was slick when play was resumed, and much of today's program was called off.

Jeff Borwick, long-haired professional with World Championship Tennis, was tumbled out of the men's singles by Jean-Louis Haillet, the 18-year-old French junior champion.

Haillet won, 7-6, 7-6 after two tie-breaks and a long, heated argument over a line call. "The dispute occurred in the tie-break at the end of the first set—the first tie-break ever played in the French championships."

On the second point, Haillet saved a double fault, hitting his second ball long. But apparently, he did not hear the call and thought he had won the point.

Two points later, he heard the score and began arguing. He slumped at the side of the court, threw his racket on the ground and refused to play.

Pierre Ostering, the tournament referee, was called and ordered Haillet to accept the decision and play on. The match was resumed after a ten-minute delay.

Borwick, from Berkeley, Calif., waited patiently while the arguing went on and later said, "The trouble is, I don't speak any French. I was amazed when Haillet queried the score. That second serve landed well over the line, and I hit the ball back and he made no attempt to play it. He claimed afterwards that his serve was in and my return was out."

Borwick led, 5-2, in the second set but allowed the match to slip away. It was a humiliation.

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There's Only One Pele—and He's Rich

By Dave Anderson

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